

**NINDS CDE Notice of Copyright**  
**Hopkins Verbal Learning Test Revised (HVLTR)**

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<b>Classification:</b>	Supplemental
<b>Short Description of Instrument:</b>	<p><b>Purpose:</b>  THE HVLTR offers a brief assessment of verbal learning and memory (recognition and recall) for individuals 16 years and older. It is easy to administer and score and is well-tolerated even by significantly impaired individuals.<sup>1</sup></p> <p><b>Overview:</b>  The HVLTR requires recall of a series of 12 words over three learning trials, free recall after a delay, and a recognition trial.</p> <p><b>Time:</b>  The assessment takes approximately 5-10 minutes with a 25-minute delay to complete and 2 minutes to score.</p> <p><b>Scoring:</b>  Raw scores are derived for Total Recall, Delayed Recall, Retention (% retained), and a Recognition Discrimination Index</p> <p><b>Psychometric Properties:</b>  The HVLTR correlated most strongly with other tests of verbal memory and relatively weakly with a test of general intelligence.<sup>4</sup> The construct validity of the HVLTR has been shown relative to other standard list learning tasks,<sup>3</sup> and it is sensitive to dementia.<sup>2</sup> The HVLTR has generally modest-to-low one-year test-retest stability for several key HVLTR component process variables.<sup>5</sup></p> <p><b>Epilepsy Specific:</b>  While the HVLTR is classified as a level C test, we suggest will follow the precedent of MATRICS, the NIMH multicenter initiative that uses the HVLTR to assess memory. For this CDE we suggest that there be a neuropsychologist at one of the participating centers of a clinical trial/multicenter investigation who will serve as the consultant to entire group for training, quality control, and interpretation of results. The individual research centers do not need to have a designated psychologist or neuropsychologist for data acquisition phase of the project.</p> <p><b>Comment:</b> Memory problems are a common complaint as well as objective impairment on mental status testing. Verbal list learning is a robust assessment technique. The HVLTR is an easily administered 12-item 3 learning trial verbal learning test with delayed recall and recognition memory testing. Advantages of the HVLTR include a large</p>

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	<p>normative base and several alternative forms. The test and norms are available in the public domain (see suggested reference) but can also be purchased commercially—but as a “C level test” consultation with a psychologist is recommended.</p>
<b>References:</b>	<p><sup>1</sup>Brandt, J. &amp; Benedict, R. (2001). Hopkins Verbal Learning Test-Revised: Professional Manual. PAR: Florida.</p> <p><sup>2</sup>Hogervorst, E, Combrinck, M, Lapuerta, P et al (2002). The HVLTR and screening for dementia. <i>Dementia and Geriatric Cognitive Disorder</i>, 13, 13-20.</p> <p><sup>3</sup>Lacritz, LH &amp; Cullum, CM (1998). The HVLTR and CVLT: A preliminary comparison. <i>Archives of Clinical Neuropsychology</i>, 13, 623-628.</p> <p><sup>4</sup>Shapiro AM, Benedict RH, Schretlen D, Brandt J (1999). <i>The Clinical Neuropsychologist</i>, 13, 348-358.</p> <p><sup>5</sup>Woods, SP (2005). Test-Retest Reliability of Component Process Variables Within the Hopkins Verbal Learning Test-Revised. <i>Assessment</i>, 12, 96-100.</p> <p><sup>6</sup>Brandt J. The Hopkins Verbal Learning Test: development of a new verbal memory test with six equivalent forms. <i>The Clinical Neuropsychologist</i>. 1991; 5: 125-142.</p> <p><sup>7</sup> Strauss E, Sherman EMS, Spreen O. <i>A compendium of neuropsychological tests: administration, norms, and commentary</i>, 3rd ed. New York: Oxford University Press; 2006, p. 760-769.</p>